SUBJECTS.

houses. He prayed that the experiment be tried for a few months in Kottayam.

Dewan's reply.—An enquiry will be made as to the insufficiency of copper coins in Kottayam.

5. The need for a Sub-Treasury at Kayankulam.

Mr. A. Krishna Pillai (Member, Trading Classes, Kayankulam) dwelt upon the advantages the Nair community had derived and would derive from the introduction of the Nair Regulation and thanked the Government and the Dewan for the same.

Coming to the subject, he stated that, formerly, there was a sub-treasury at Kayankulam, which was abolished in the recent re-organisation, and that the people of the place were now put to very great inconveniences for want of a treasury at Kayankulam. He prayed for its re-establishment on the following grounds :—

(1) The local Government offices, such as the Munsiff's Court, Magistrate's Court, Excise Circle office, two Sub-Registrar's offices (including the one at Krishnapuram), three Anchal offices, Post and Telegraph offices, Police Circle Inspector's office, Agricultural Special Officer's office, Timber depot &c., found it difficult to remit and draw money every day. All that had now to be done at one or other of the treasuries of Kartikappalli, Karunagappalli and Mavelikara, at a distance of 8, 7 and 10 miles respectively.

(2) Instances were not wanting where the money carried by the peons for remitting into the treasuries was actually snatched away from them at the place known as Vavvakkad on the way from Krishnapuram to Karunagappalli.

(3) The people of Kayankulam, particularly the trading classes, underwent great difficulties in regard to their dealings with the Government ; for example, a man had now to spend three full days to purchase timber from the Timber depot at Kayankulam, and at least two days for remittances in connection with civil suits.

(4) The money procured by the Kayankulam merchants for their goods sold at Alleppey could be remitted into the local major treasury and a cheque issued in favour of the proposed Kayankulam sub-treasury. That would be advantageous to the Government as the conveyance charges on the amount so remitted into the major treasury would be saved to them and there was also the security to the traders against the danger of their money being robbed on the way from Alleppey to Kayankulam.

Dewan's reply.—The Dewan Peishkar will be asked to enquire carefully into and report on the need for a sub-treasury at Kayankulam.

II.—Main Heads of Revenue.

(1) Land Revenue.

6. The desirability of altering the present order of the Government regarding the institution of civil suits in respect of Kandukrishi lands.

Mr. M. Raman Pillai (Member, Neyyattinkara taluk) observed that the subject was one which had been brought forward at the previous sessions of the Assembly, but as the Government had not given complete relief yet, he was forced

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

SUBJECTS.

to represent the same again. The Member stated that, though *kandukrishi* lands were the home-farms or the private property of the Sovereign, they were being treated by the ryots just like *pandarapattom* lands in the matter of the transfer of their rights, such transfers being recognised by the Government as valid till 1070. Even *nadavukur* was allowed to *kandukrishi* lands, as in the case of *pandarapattom* lands, as might be seen from the Sirkar accounts of 1014 M. E. It would also be seen from para 342 of the late Dewan Mr. Ramiengar's Settlement Memorandum that the holders of *kandukrishi* lands had "the unrestricted liberty to sell, mortgage or devise their tenant-rights". Para 28 of the Royal Proclamation of the 14th Kumbham 1061 allowed the *kandukrishi* lands to be treated as other lands at the settlement and also to be enjoyed on the existing terms, so long as the tax thereon was duly paid. Pattas were also given on the authority of the above in the names of certain holders in the Neyyattinkara and Trivandrum taluks. He pointed out that it was Regulation II of 1070 which, for the first time, restricted the freedom of transfer of the holders of *kandukrishi* lands. That Regulation only required the holders to obtain the sanction of the Government prior to the institution of civil suits in respect of *kandukrishi* lands and did not forbid such suits as a whole and such sanction was applied for and freely granted even after 1070. But in recent years the sanction was being refused in all cases. The Member referred to the recent G. O. No. 1216/L. R. & F., dated the 23rd January 1913, and said that the holders of *kandukrishi* lands were grateful to the Government inasmuch as they were allowed to redeem properties *leased* out. He stated that, according to that order, sanction to institute civil suits would be refused only in cases where the lands were in the possession of the alienee for 'a very long time' which, in his view, should be interpreted as the period of limitation in such cases, *viz.*, 40 years. If the interpretation was correct, that would relieve the ryots of their difficulty; but if it would apply to cases of possession below the period of limitation, the rule would operate harshly on the *kandukrishi* holders. In the Neyyattinkara taluk, the ryots did not, in practice, make any distinction between the lands let on lease and those hypothecated; but they had freely hypothecated the *kandukrishi* lands, fixing one year's *pattom* as the consideration. In such cases, if the sanction would not be granted, it would affect the original holders prejudicially, especially because the consideration for which the lands were alienated was in most cases a very paltry sum and bore no proportion to the present day high market value of the lands. He therefore requested that the same treatment as was accorded to the lands leased out should be given to the lands alienated for valuable consideration such as *Otti*.

Dewan's reply.—The Senior Dewan Peishkar will be asked to report if there are any reasons, special to the Neyyattinkara taluk, such as to render it necessary to revise the policy of the Government, as laid down in their order No. 1216/L. R. & F., dated the 23rd January 1913, in regard to the *kandukrishi* lands.

7. The desirability of allowing the present owners of lands to purchase adjoining waste lands up to 33 per cent of the acreage of their holdings at the upset price.

Mr. John B. Cook (Member, the South Travancore Planters' Association) said that many of the Planters' estates had existed for over 30 years and that his Association wished to ask if the Government could see their way to grant to the present owners some little privilege over new comers in the matter of registry of

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